



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

TREITSCHKE, HEINRICH VON. *Politics* (translated by Blanche Dugdale and Torben de Bille). (2 vols.) Pp. 1, 1049. Price, \$7.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916.

It is in Treitschke's *Politics* that one finds a bold expression of all of the ideas now held to be typically Prussian. 'We may say that power is the vital principle of the State, as faith is that of the Church, and love that of the family' says Treitschke (page 23). In the expression of this power "a step forward has been taken when the mute obedience of the citizens is transformed into a rational inward assent, but it cannot be said that this is absolutely necessary. Powerful, highly-developed Empires have stood for centuries without its aid. Submission is what the State primarily requires; it insists upon acquiescence; its very essence is the accomplishment of its will" (page 23). "Brave peoples alone have an existence, an evolution or a future; the weak and cowardly perish, and perish justly. The grandeur of history lies in the perpetual conflict of nations, and it is simply foolish to desire the suppression of their rivalry. Mankind has ever found it to be so" (page 21). One need not mention Belgium here.

In the first book (which forms Volume I) on *The Nature of the State* are chapters on: The State Idea; The Aim of the State; The State in Relation to the Moral Law; The Rise and Fall of States; Government and the Governed. In the second book on *The Social Foundations of the State* there are chapters on Land and People; The Family; Races, Tribes, and Nations; Castes, Estates, Classes; Religion; National Education; Political Economy. There is an introduction by Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour and a Foreword by A. Lawrence Lowell. Good clear type makes reading easy.

As a work of scholarship, Treitschke's *Politics* is neither important nor profound. Witness the following statement: "France always fluctuates between bigotry and a false Liberalism," (page 12). But Treitschke's *Politics* is famous for the national ideals to which it has or has presumed to give expression, not for its profundity or its intrinsic worth.

CLYDE L. KING.

University of Pennsylvania.

WEYL, WALTER E. *American World Policies*. Pp. 307. Price, \$2.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1917.

A book on American World Policies written by Mr. Root, Colonel Roosevelt, or Mr. Taft would arouse varying degrees of interest according as one judged the ability of each of these statesmen to write authoritatively on so momentous a topic. So likewise one is bound to question the qualifications of Mr. Weyl. The author is primarily an economist. This accounts for both the strength and the weakness of the book. Its weakness consists in the author's tendency to interpret all international relations in economic terms. To such an extent does this carry him that he is led to make unfortunate comments of the following character: "Not until it was seen that they no longer paid did the Crusades end; not heavenly but earthly motives inspired most of these soldiers of Christ. It was business, the business of a crudely organized, over-populated, agricultural Europe" (page 23). Such an attitude of mind hardly qualifies one to preserve a proper sense of international values.